THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XIV., N°. 684. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL person having claims on the Estate of William Hatton deceased, late of Taku, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the first day of October next; and all persons indebted to the same Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

R. K. DOUGLAS,
H.B.M.'s Acting Vice-Consul.
British Vice Consulate,
Taku, August 13th, 1863. 26se 206

In the Estate of William Raymond Gingell, Esquire, *late H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him immediately.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 201

In the Estate of T. L. Hay, Esqr. *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of January next.

J. A. WEBSTER,
Acting Consul.
H. B. M.'s Consulate,
Hankow, 15th August, 1863. 24de 202

In the Estate of R. C. Pearson *deceased.*

ALL Persons indebted the above estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and claims against it must be forwarded to him before the 1st day of October next.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 187

In the Estate of Benjamin Green *late Master of Junk "Moosmie" deceased.*

PERSONS who can give any information regarding the place of residence of the Parents or other Relations of the deceased, will oblige the undersigned by communicating the same to him with as little delay as possible.

W. RAYMOND GINGELL,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Hankow, July 22nd, 1863. 26se 188

NOTIFICATION.

During the temporary absence from Shanghai of the Prussian Consul General M. de Rehfues, all communications with the Consulate General will be received by the undersigned.

THEODOR PROBST,
H. Pr. M.'s Vice-Consul.
tf 57 Shanghai, 23rd February, 1863.

SHIPPING.

TOWING.
THE TUG BOAT
"MARTIN WHITE"

is prepared to tow in Woosung and Yang-tsze Rivers. Orders left with the Captain on board or at Messrs. Thomas Hunt & Co.'s will be promptly attended to.

A. L. FREEMAN.
tf 31 Shanghai, January 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 204 *Shanghai, 17th August*, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. William Henry Gracie is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

JOHNSON & Co.
tf 184 Shanghai, 22nd July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. John Gorham Low is authorized to sign our Firm in Shanghae, from and after this date.

FRAZAR & Co.
180 tf Shanghae, 24th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Alexander Cowdrroy is authorized to sign our Firm from date.

HALL & HOLTZ.
190 31oc Shanghae, 21st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Henry Murray in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co
5se 141 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Benjamin A. Wardell and Mr. Albert N. Shearer in our Firm ceased on the first day of May, 1863.

HOWARD & Co.
5se 142 Shanghai, 6th June 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
tf 154 Shanghai, 10th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Clement Lucas is authorized to sign our Firm in China *per procuration.*

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
28no 135 Shanghai, 29th May, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. H. E. A. RÖHL is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the firm and style of Kunst, Röhl & Co.

G. KUNST.
tf 112 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friederich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters.
6ju-1864 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co., and will be carried on by Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January*, 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. H. Angel in our Firm has ceased.

WHEELOCK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent*, under the style of Cowie & Co.

GEO. J. W. COWIE.
高易行 *Kow-yih Hong.*
nearly opposite Dr. Bell's Residence,
in Fuchau Road.
tf 26 Shanghai, 18th November, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. Hugh Rose Innes a partner in our firm in China, and have established a branch at Shanghai, where Mr. Innes will conduct our business of *Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 125 Foochow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 160 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOWNEND is this day admitted a Partner in my business which will in future be carried on under the Firm and Style of Davies, Townend & Co.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf 110 Hankow, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent and Public Silk Inspector* in this Port.

FRED. L. PATER.
tf 147 Chin-kiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MY Tea Inspection and Commission business at this port will from this date be carried on under the Firm of Archibald Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
10de 155 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our Firm at the port of Chinkiang, and have authorized Mr. Vincent Pickenpack, to sign our firm there.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
19de 156 Kiukiang, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Port of Newchwang, as a *Medical Practitioner.*

JOHN MACLAREN,
Surgeon, &c.
12de 150 1st March, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Merchant and Commission Agent.*

G. SCHÖTTLER.
Yingtzse, (Newchwang,)
14no 124 15th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Augustus Allen Hayes, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm in China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 180 China, July 18th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. D. Olyphant Vail in our Firm ceased on the 30th of June 1863, and Mr. George W. Talbot is this day admitted a partner.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 168 China, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Wm. S. Sloan in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

Mr. Frank B. Forbes and Mr. Richard S. Dana, are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 9 China, 1st January, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Cooper & Co.

W. COOPER.
tf 193 Yokohama, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN JOHN SPENCE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration at this Port from this date

ASPINALL CORNS & Co.
tf 138 Yokohama, 25th May 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James L. Glover has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

JOHN POOK,

Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

COMPTON AND READ,

Commission Merchants.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E C.

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co,
Marine Architects and Surveyors,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in India.

6fy 198 30, Cornhill, London, June 1st, 1863.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £12,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at *Shanghai* and *Hankow.*

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
31de 12 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

19, CORNHILL LONDON.
Marine Branch:
5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Capital, £2,500,000.

Directors.
Henry W. Peek, Esq. (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
Henry Trower, Esq. (Trower & Lawson) *Deputy-Chairman.*
John Boustead, Esq. (Price & Boustead.)
George T. Brooking, Esq., (1a St. Helen's Place.)
Jeremiah Colman, Esq. (J. & J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq. (Charles Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, Esq (Halliday, Fox & Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq. (N. Griffiths, Tate, & Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
Frederick W. Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrison, Esq (Harrisons and Crossfield)
David Hart, Esq. (Lemon Hart & Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas & Francis Hicks.)
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.)
John G. Homere, Esq. (Gresham House.)
John Humphrey, Jun., Esq. (of Hoy's Wharf)
M. Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers & Co.)
F. Larkworthy, Esq. (Bank of New Zealand)
William Leask, Esq. (Eastcheap.)
Alexander Sim, Esq. (Churchill & Co.)
J. Adam Smith, Esq. (Smith, Wood, & Co.)
John R. Thomson, Jun, Esq. (J. R Thomson & Co.)
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones & Co)
James P. Woodhouse, Esq. (J. & C. Woodhouse.)
Manager of Fire Department.—(Henry Thomson.
Actuary.—W. P. Pattison.
Underwriter.—James Carr Saunders.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Thomas & Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine* Branch of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 199 Hongkong, August 6th, 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Capital—One Million Sterling.
Reserve Fund—£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
BRANCHES IN LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI MELBOURNE AND YOKUHAMA.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.
Drafts Issued on the
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

CURRENT Deposit Accounts on which no Commission is charged nor Interest allowed opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interest.

Local Bills discounted.

Advances made on approved Securities, and Exchange business transacted with all the ports where the Bank has Branches.

滙川 *Huay-Chuen.*
tf 200 *Shanghai, 14th August*, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 100 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江
作爲保險公所經理
之人可保火輪船拚
火輪船拖帶小船等
隻免受驚灾如有驚
者照數償還如有人
欲保險者請至本行
面議可也此佈
天青洋行啟

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £ 2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.
Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman.)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrisson, Esq (Harrisons and Crossfield)
David Hart, Esq., (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq. (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq. (Orlando Jones and Co.
Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining, but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries*, without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are authorized to accept risks on approved Chinese buildings to the extent of £5,000 on one block; also to grant Policies on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at *Tientsin* and *Kiukiang* to the extent of £10,000.

For further particulars, apply to

DOW & Co.
20de 77 Shanghai, 21st March, 1863.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000, in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in 30 days sight Bills (favor of Percy M. Dore, Esq)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 130 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

The Powerful Paddle-Wheel Steamer
"*LONDON*,"

Seven Hundred Tons Gross Register.

IS fitted with a pair of Side-Lever Engines by Napier of Glasgow, of 350 horse-power nominal, with Tabular Boilers, which are now in good working order, having had extensive repairs lately. Steams 10 knots per hour, on a consumption of about one Ton of Coal per hour.

The Hull is perfectly sound and staunch, thoroughly copper-fastened and newly coppered in Amoy Dock a few months ago: the appurtenances are all complete and good, and the Engineer's department is well found in Gear and Tools.

Carrying capacity is 850 tons of 40 feet, and coals for five days in the Bunkers—is a very powerful vessel and well adapted for carrying Troops, having large and spacious between decks forward and aft and being of great beam on the upper deck, she could carry a large number there.

Parties wishing to purchase will be allowed to make a trial trip to test the Boilers, Machinery and the vessel generally.

For further particulars, apply to

BYRNE & Co.

tf 217 Shanghai, 5th Sept., 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."

ts 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

England,.........July	16	Hankow, ...Sept.	1
Hongkong,........Aug.	30	Nagasaki, ...Aug.	30
Tientsin..........Aug.	31	Kanagawa, ...Aug.	22

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. May 13 } Received viâ Marseilles
Shanghai .. May 5 } June 26.

DIED.

At Tangchow, July 2d, Reverend H. V. Rankin, aged 38 years. He had been a Missionary to the Chinese for more than fourteen years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 4th Sept., 1863.		*Ending 4th Sept., 1862*	
29,—	*Max* 82	*Min.* 75	*Max.* 85	*Min.* 74
30,—	„ 85	„ 78	„ 82	„ 74
31,—	„ 88	„ 77	„ 81	„ 73
Sept.				
1,—	„ 88	„ 77	„ 82	„ 75
2,—	„ 84	„ 75	„ 80	„ 68
3,—	„ 77	„ 71	„ 77	„ 69
4,—	„ 77	„ 71	„ 79	„ 70

OPIUM.

August.	*Malwa* New Tls. Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls. Old Tls.
29,	555	.. 495
31,	550 a 555	.. 495
Sept.		
1,	555 a 560	490 a 495
2,	555 a 560	.. 500
3,	560	.. 550
4.	565	.. 510

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Sept. 4, *John & Mary*, (Br. bq.), from Nagasaki; 4, *Woosung*, (Br. bq.), from Nagasaki; 4, *Royal George*, (Br. ship), from Singapore *via* Hongkong; 4, *Tynemouth*, (Br. str.), from Hongkong & Ports; 4, *Governor General*, (Br. str.), from Hankow; 4, *Fei-ma*, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; 4, *Illawarra*, (Br. str.), from Ningpo; 4, *Gov. v. Swieten*, (Dan. bq.), from Hakodadi; 4, *Cadovius*.

Departures.—Sept. 4, *Pluto*, (Chi. str.), for Ningpo; 4, *Mandarin*, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; 4, *Poyang*, (Am. str.), for Hankow & Ports; 4, *Rolla*, (Br. bg.), for Nagasaki; 4, *Sir Henry Parkes* (Br str), for Hankow & Ports; 4, *St. Louis*, (Br. bq.), for Chinkiang; 4, *Fee-loong*, (Br. str.), for Yokohama; 4, *Carrington*, (Am. sh.), for Hongkong; 4, *Marie Phillipine*, (Ham. bq.), for Chefoo; 4, *Arlequin*, (Dut bq.), for Newchwang; 4, *Constance*, (Br. bq), for Newchwang; 4, *Cath. Wilhelmine*, (Dut. sh.), for Hongkong; 4, *Fei-ma*, (Br. str.), for Ningpo; 4, *Costarika*, (Ham. bq); 4, *Fortunata*, (Dan. bq.)

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Co.'s str. *Ganges*, for Hongkong, Messrs. A. Howell, Ch: Johnson, Staff Surgeon Rennie, Shuttleworth, F. A. Cruz, H. Müller, A. Dalere, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, and Infant.

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, Friday, 28th August, 1863.

THE undersigned is directed to notify to the Mercantile community, that henceforward, shippers of Duty-paid foreign imports, from Shanghai to any other Chinese port, except in River pass steamers to those in the Yangtsze, will have the *option* of taking out either Drawbacks or Exemption Certificates.

A. MACPHERSON,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, August 31st, 1863.

THE undersigned has to give Notice that he is in receipt of a despatch dated the 28th instant from H. E. the Intendant of Circuit, Hwang, to the following effect:

"Referring to the arrangements recently "made with the Hon'ble Consul for the "levy of a tax of 20 per cent on (Chinese) "rentals in the settlement, etc., etc., the "system to come in force on the 1st of "July, and the tax to be leviable quarterly, "the Taotai has now to state that the "French Consul General, M. Mauboussin, "has determined that the tax in the French "Settlement shall be at the rate of 16 per "cent, the product to be shared equally "between the Chinese authorities and the "Municipal Council; and the Taotai is "therefore of opinion that since 16 per "cent is fixed as the limit for the French "settlement, equity requires that the levy "in the British settlement shall not exceed "this amount. He therefore requests the "honorable Consul to communicate this to "the Municipal Council, the levy being "fixed accordingly at 16 per cent, one half "of the product to be attributed to the "Municipal expenditure, and the remainder "to the Chinese Treasury."

The undersigned has accordingly to give notice that immediate steps will be taken for assessing and levying the tax on Chinese renters, in conformity with the scale amended as above; and he at the same time notifies that the tax heretofore existing on Chinese shops for the sale of Wine, Tea, and Refreshments in the Settlement, has been abolished by the Chinese authorities.

JOHN MARKHAM,
H.B.M.'s Acting Consul.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

PENDING Repairs to the Bethel, the hulk "*Rosa*" lying off the New Dock, will be used for Divine Service; which all Officers and Seamen of vessels in port, are invited to attend. On each Sunday, at 11½ o'clock, service and a sermon will be read by a Layman.

tf *Shanghai, 19th August*, 1863.

The London Mail of 26th July, due in Hongkong on the 10th September, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 12th September, per *Ly-ee-moon.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Monday, the 21st inst.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI SATURDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 1863.

The reply given by Satsuma to the demand made upon him by the English Government is, we cannot but confess, wonderfully plausible. But the falsehood of at least some of the statements, renders it impossible to regard it otherwise than as an additional outrage. The points upon which stress was laid were as follow. That no intimation had reached him of the design of Great Britain to make the demands—that they must be referred to the Tycoon's Government for settlement—that he had nothing to do with the Tycoon's treaty—that according to Japanese law and custom he had been guilty of no wrong in the attack on Richardson and his party—that the man guilty of an unprovoked murder was by Japanese law severely punished—that Shimadzoo Saburoo was not guilty of Richardson's murder, but that the real criminal had been carefully sought for, yet hitherto had contrived to escape.

The statement which we have placed first is evidently false. The audacious demand made by Great Britain could not have been kept secret when all Japan was ringing with the tidings; at a time too, when the Daimios were continually moving about, and necessarily carrying news from one Court to another. Moreover, it is certain that each of the great hereditary Princes possesses so many spies at Yedo, that ignorance of the design of Great Britain would have been impossible. Indeed, the state of preparation in which Satsuma's fortresses were found, was sufficient to shew that the arrival of a fleet with some hostile purpose had long been expected. The proposal that the demand be referred to the Tycoon's Government for settlement, in order to be duly appreciated, must be taken in connection with the defiant assertion that no prince except the Tycoon himself is bound by the Treaty. Thus, the power of the Government is repudiated on the one hand, while on the other a deceptive hope is held out that, by the decision of the same Government a pacific termination of the dispute may result. The tone of this part of the reply shews how wide is the separation existing between the Governments of the Tycoon and of Satsuma. The acts of the former are contemptuously repudiated by the latter as unworthy of a Prince, and as by no means binding on any but the Tycoon himself. This he asserts clearly—"He (Satsuma) was not bound by the Treaties of the Tycoon with foreigners, inasmuch as those treaties are in contravention of the laws promulgated by Gongen-Sama. Besides, as the interruptions which Japanese princes when travelling were subjected to by foreigners, resulted from the liberty given by the Tycoon, the latter alone was answerable for whatever evil results ensued." We may therefore consider the proposal to refer the matter to Yedo, as merely an attempt to deceive, and as involving no intention of being bound by the Tycoon's decision.

We may pass over in silence the positive assertion that Shimadzoo Saburoo was innocent of the crime laid to his charge. As it is probable that this man himself was the framer of the document sent to the English Minister, the assertion so far is of little weight. It was thought at the time of the murder that sufficient evidence had been obtained of Shimadzoo Saburoo's guilt. We know not whether the British authorities still hold the proofs which were then said to have been in their possession.

"A man guilty of an unprovoked murder," says the writer of the reply, "by Japanese law, subjects himself to a very severe punishment." But, lest this should be construed by the British authorities into a confession unworthy of the dignity or arrogance of a Japanese prince, he hastens to qualify it. "The attack on Mr. Richardson and his party was not contrary to the laws of Japan, and therefore Satsuma has done no wrong." It is useless to refer indignantly to the treaty. Satsuma does not acknowledge it. It is equally useless to found any complaint on the laws which at present obtain in the territories of the Tycoon. Satsuma denies that any laws can be binding on him except those contained in the time honored and rigidly exclusive code of Gogen-sama. We are left in no doubt as to the conclusion which Satsuma himself drew from the arguments he brought forward. It is stated clearly enough; "Under no circumstances could he or would he comply with any of the demands made by Great Britain." We know the results. The loss on both sides during the struggle which ensued was most severe, and so far as we can see, either side might now claim the victory. But it is important to observe that as yet we have not made a step towards vindicating our national honor, outraged by the cold blooded murder of Richardson. The events of the day at Kagosima resulted from an attack made upon us. The first shot fired came from the Japanese batteries, and our operations were in consequence rather defensive than offensive. Whatever, therefore, may be the subsequent proceedings of the Admiral, we cannot but acknowledge that as yet the Japanese have outraged us, and still remain unpunished. Moreover, public opinion in England is in favour of a speedy and energetic demonstration of our power, and so long as it is so, the Minister and the Admiral may fear reprehension if they act hesitatingly in this crisis, but will certainly be borne out in any bold and decided course of action upon which they may determine.

Owners of Chinese house property, and Chinese tenants, are indebted to the Consul General of France for having by his firmness, relieved them from four per cent of the tax on rentals. While Mr. Medhurst held the post of British Consul all attempts by the Taotai to levy war-taxes in the foreign settlement were determinedly opposed, whenever they came to his knowledge. But the foreign residents were not content to let well alone; not satisfied that the settlement was practically exempt, they wished that it should be recognised from Pekin to be theoretically so as well; and an appeal was made to Sir Frederick Bruce, in expectation, of course, that his expressed views would support the theory. But Sir Frederick Bruce disappointed these expectations, and ruled that foreign settlements were Chinese territory and, therefore, that Chinese subjects residing within their limits were subject to taxation by their Rulers. Speaking especially of the Taotai's wish to raise a war tax on Chinese house property in the so-called "Concessions," he said "The Taotai is entitled to levy taxes as he pleases, and as long as he merely seeks to impose taxes on persons resident in the concession, which are paid by those living in the city and suburb, I see no reason for objecting to it." The American Minister expressed a similar opinion, and in the absence of support from the Ambassadors, the English and American Consuls were, of course, unable to offer further opposition to the Taotai's wishes. It only remained to arrive at a clear understanding with him as to the amount he should levy, and to endeavour that the concession of liberty to raise a legitimate tax, should be made a ground for obtaining from him an agreement to cease his "squeezes," on foreign goods. It was hoped that this object had been secured by the Regulations signed by the American, English, Russian and Prussian Consuls, which were published in the *North-China Herald* of the 4th July; which, authorized the collection of the exorbitant tax of 20 per cent on rentals of Chinese-built houses. But a letter signed H. S. T., which appeared a few days subsequently in our daily issue, dissipated these hopes; by showing that the Taotai so little regarded his recent engagement not to levy further taxes, that he had "actually had the effrontery to double the squeeze on Shirtings and other manufactured goods, on the 30th June, the day before the new order of came into force." All this time the intention of the French consul in reference to his settlement had not become public. Vague rumours only prevailed of a determination to award three dozen to any of His Excellency's emissaries who might be discovered within its limits; the question as to the right of taxation being reserved for after discussion. At length, after two months silence, the result of M. Mauboussin's deliberations is made public in the agreeable shape of an intimation by the Taotai that, since "16 per cent is fixed as the limit for the French settlement, equity requires that the levy in the British settlement shall not exceed this amount." We will not stay to enquire how far His Excellency was influenced by a desire to be equitable in arriving at this decision, or whether a decided expression by the English and American Consuls of a determination not to allow more to be levied in one settlement than another, may not have been a more immediate cause. So long as the result is satisfactory, it signifies little what train of motives led to it. To Mr. Mauboussin, however, is undoubtedly due, primarily, the credit of having brought it about; and we repeat that the thanks of both Chinese tenants and Foreign house-owners are due to him on this account.

The same Notification intimates that the tax heretofore levied on Wine, Tea and Refreshment shops in the settlement, has been abolished. We are not aware what led to this abolition; but may safely affirm that it was not a voluntary concession by the Taotai. The effect, we presume, will only be felt by the native vendors and their customers; to the latter, the price of refreshments will be slightly lowered, while the former will make a slightly increased profit. It cannot affect foreign owners, either directly or indirectly, unless it afford a pretext for slightly raising the rent of houses of public entertainment. But, since the Taotai imposed a double duty on shirtings, almost before the ink with which he signed an agreement to levy no further taxes was dry, we are inclined to look with distrust on any promise to abolish an existing impost. It is not unlikely that, though overtly abandoned, it may be still levied in the form of a "squeeze."

Summary of the Week.

During the past week, no events of importance have occurred within the limits of Shanghai. We can only chronicle the arrival of Captain Sherard Osborne in the Chinese man-of-war *Pekin*, the re-establishment of music on the Bund, and the publication of the Programme for the Autumn Race Meeting. We congratulate the denizens of Shanghai on the pleasant Wednesday evenings in store for them during the autumn; and we trust that the Bund will again, for at least one evening in the week, resume its old lively aspect.

From Quinsan, we have received no advices. We are therefore unable to state what movements Major Gordon is either in the act of accomplishing, or has in view. We are happy to be able to announce a brilliant success achieved by the men of the Sungkong garrison under Dr. Macartney (late 99th Regiment). We received from an eye witness a graphic account of the engagement, which we abstract. On the 25th ult. the troops, numbering about seven hundred, arrived opposite the town of Fung-kiang-ching, where they were joined by an Imperialist force from Kin-san-wei. On the 26th an attack was made on the place with six twelve-pounder howitzers and five mortars. After a continuous fire of about two hours, the rebels were obliged to retreat, and in a short time the Imperialists were in full possession. Fung-ching is larger than Kahding, and was very strongly fortified. The capture will therefore be likely to have a great moral effect on the successful troops. Fung-ching was the scene of their first battle since they had been subjected to foreign discipline, and their success here will animate them for future conquests. This was also the first occasion upon which the shot and shell manufactured in Sungkong were tried against an enemy. The complete success gained, therefore warrants our anticipating that in Doctor Macartney and his troops Major Gordon will find most valuable auxiliaries in the work upon which he is engaged.

The news from Hankow and the River Ports is meagre in the extreme. The English, French, American, Russian and Portuguese Consuls have issued the following Notification.

Whereas good and sufficient evidence has been brought to the knowledge of the undersigned to prove that the crime of *Piracy* and *Murder* is daily increasing upon the river *Yangtsze-kiang* between the ports of *Hankow* and *Shanghai*, and that lawless foreigners, in sailing vessels, lorchas, papicos, boats and junks, and also on shore, are the offenders, and that immediate and stringent measures are imperative to check these crimes and afford protection to the lives and property of all innocent persons of every nationality engaged in their lawful pursuits under the existing treaties with the *Chinese Empire*, the undersigned have adopted temporarily the following rules to go into force and take effect forthwith, viz:

That the *Pirate* by the *Law of Nations* being the declared enemy of all mankind, it is competent and lawful for the *Commander* of any *National Vessel* of any of the *Treaty Powers of China*, navigating the *River Yangtsze-kiang*, upon his own personal knowledge or his satisfactory belief of her piratical character, to cause a visitation on board of and the arrest of any such junks, lorchas, boats or suspicious vessels, *(not Steamers)* navigating the river *Yangtsze-kiang* or found in any of its ports, places, or creeks, and such vessel and her contents if arrested shall be brought before a Consul of the nation whose flag she claims for adjudication.

That from and after this date every *European* or *American* visiting *Hankow* shall, within *twenty-four hours* after such arrival, *either by steamer, sailing vessel or otherwise*, report himself for *Registration* at the *Consular* office of the *nation* to which he belongs, or be liable to arrest as a suspicious person, and undergo an examination, and if at such examination he shall fail to give a satisfactory account to the Consular authority of himself, he shall be either fined or imprisoned, or both.

Hankow, August 24th, 1863.

Approved,
(Signed,) *P. DABRY,*
Consul de France.
„ *J. A. WEBSTER,*
H.B.M. Acting Consul.
„ *J. H. EVANS,*
Consul of Portugal.
„ *C. D. WILLIAMS,*
Consul for the United States and Russia.

We are at a loss to know upon what authority they thus establish a right of search. A pirate is undoubtedly the declared enemy of all mankind, but we do not appreciate the course of reasoning by which the institution of a right of search over all suspected vessels is based on this truism. Some serious difficulties will no doubt present themselves. A vessel will not be stopped with impunity, because some densely stupid Commander of a National Vessel of a Treaty Power in China has a satisfactory belief in her piratical character.

The news from Japan simply corroborates what had been announced in previous advices. An abstract of the answer given by the Prince of Satsuma to Colonel Neale's demand, appeared in our Daily issue of yesterday.

EXPEDITION OF THE BRITISH FLEET TO SATSUMA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

In consequence of the instructions received by H.M. Chargé d'affaires in Japan in the commencement of the spring, that certain demands for reparation were to be made on the Government of the Tycoon and also on the Prince of Satsuma, Admiral Kuper started with the major portion of his fleet to the territories of the latter on the 6th of August. The squadron consisted of the Admiral's flagship the *Euryalus*, the *Pearl*, *Perseus*, *Argus*, *Coquette*, *Racehorse* and *Havoc*. Colonel Neale with a portion of his staff was on board the first, having been led to believe, as is currently reported, that the English would be received with open arms and that a treaty of commerce would be made and a port opened to foreigners.

After a very pleasant passage down, the squadron rounded Cape Chichakoff on the 11th; anchored shortly after dark about three quarters of the distance up the bay, and next day proceeded to take up its position before the town of Kagoshima. From this anchorage, the bay appears quite landlocked; its length is about thirty miles, average breadth about four; the anticipated difficulties in its navigation turned out to be most unfounded, in fact the greatest trouble was to find any shallow water at all. The town of Kagoshima is situated on the seashore, at the mouth of a valley, and is divided into two by a small river; the main fortifications consist of a battery of fourteen guns at the end of a spit south of the town, a large battery of 24 (twenty-four) heavy guns at the mouth of the river in the shape of an obtuse angle, and a battery of four guns at the north end of the town; there are also two other batteries on the mainland of less importance. Immediately opposite to Kagoshima, and separated from it by a strait about three miles broad, is the volcanic island of Sakura, apparently from eighteen to twenty miles in circumference; there was a battery of four field pieces on a projecting point, and two others on small detached islands. North of Sakura, is a pretty deep bay, where the three steamers belonging to the Prince of Satsuma, the *England*, the *Sir George Grey*, and the *Contest*, were lying.

The fleet anchored on the 12th at a distance from the forts varying from six to twelve hundred yards, but when it was observed that the native gunners were taking very accurate aim at all the ships, it was thought advisable to go beyond their range, and accordingly, next day, the signal was made to weigh. After sounding the bay in all directions an anchorage was found close under the western shore of Sakura; the flagship, however, took up a position about two thousand yards from the mainland, while the *Perseus* unwittingly went right in under the guns of the field-piece battery on the point, the other ships being quite out of the range of shot.

The 12th and 13th were passed in negotiation, and on the 14th the answer was given, that as the foreigners had no treaty with Satsuma, the fleet must return to Yokohama and settle the matter with the Tycoon's Government. This being considered decisive, the Admiral determined to take possession of the steamers which had previously been spied out by boats. All the ships, with the exception of the flagship and *Perseus*, were despatched early on the morning of the 15th to take them, they appeared to have been only used as merchant ships, and were in fact loaded, one with cash, another with silk, and the third with sugar and rice; no general resistance was made, and the capture was effected peaceably. The prizes were all anchored about 10 A.M. safely down at Sakura, and the prisoners landed. The weather, which had been bad all the morning, began to get very thick, but that did not prevent the Japanese, who were apprised of the loss of the ships, from opening fire upon the *Euryalus* about midday. The small battery on Sakura opposite the *Perseus*, responded, and rendered her berth so hot that she had to slip her cable; she retired, firing over her stern at them, and crossing over to the Kagoshima side attacked the big batteries in a most gallant manner all by herself; the *Coquette* and *Havoc* soon followed up to her assistance. Signals were made to the Captains who had the prizes under their charge to burn them,—an unfortunate measure, for while the detachment of one vessel to watch them would have been only a slight subtraction from the offensive powers of the squadron, their destruction could only be regarded by the enemy as a proof of weakness.

The flagship having got her anchor up, went a little way up the bay in order that the squadron might form in line of battle; the order was as follows.—*Euryalus, Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Racehorse, Havoc, Perseus.* The first mark to be fired at was the most northern battery of four guns, which was not entirely silenced until the *Coquette* passed; the distance was four hundred yards, and a shell from the *Argus* 10 inch gun exploded just over the parapet. After passing this battery it was necessary to alter the course of the vessels, as a spit runs out close by, and it was in the power of the enemy to have raked them from stern to stem, if they had not been driven from their guns. By the time the *Racehorse* had arrived at this battery, the *Euryalus* was delivering her broadsides into the 24 gun battery. There was a target placed opposite this place, and when she came inside of it, a great many shot struck her. One ten inch shell entered a port and burst on the maindeck, killing seven men and wounding about twice that number; another tore a great hole in the bulwarks, and one of the boom boats had her bottom knocked out by a round shot. About three o'clock, as the Admiral, Captain Joslin, Commander Wilmot and the master were standing close together on the bridge, a round shot struck the Captain and Commander and they both fell down on the deck, dead. The wind, which had risen to a great height, now rendered the *Euryalus* unmanageable, and to avoid running on shore she hauled off and returned to her anchorage; the other vessels followed her example, and did not go so near this fort, or doubtless they would have met with a great deal more damage. The *Racehorse* did get on shore close to the first battery, and the *Argus* was sent to tow her off. The latter vessel was thus under fire for about an hour and a half, without being able to return more than a shot now and then, all her men being engaged in passing hawsers to the ship aground. While she was in this position, a twenty-four pounder shot went clean through her mainmast, and another struck her at the waterline, but by an unexampled good fortune, no men were killed or wounded. The *Coquette* finally went to her assistance, and shelled the batteries until the *Racehorse* was got off, to the great relief of every body; the battery close to her was quite done up by her fire, and all the guns knocked over. The town of Kagoshima was observed to be on fire about three o'clock in several places, and thanks to the wind, nearly all the northern part of it was in a blaze by 6 P.M. The *Perseus* set a gun foundry on fire with her rockets, and in the evening, the gun-boat burnt five Loochoo junks lying close by.

Next day, Sunday, at 3 P.M., the fleet weighed anchor and proceeded to pass down the bay out of range of the batteries on the Kagoshima shore, but quite near enough to shell them from the Armstrong and ten inch guns. Unexpectedly, however, the battery of four guns placed on the top of a hilly island close to Sakura opened fire, but all the shot went over the vessels. A good deal of powder was burnt in trying to dislodge these audacious gunners, but to no purpose, and it may safely be said that the Japanese had the last shot. The fleet anchored in the same place as it did on the night of its entrance, and on the morrow, about midday, put to sea again. The *Cormorant*, coming with the Mail, first brought the News to Yokohama; the *Argus* arrived on the 22nd, and the rest of the fleet on the 24th, having been detained by want of coals and bad weather.

LOSS OF THE BARK "*BARRACOUTA*" ON QUELPART ISLAND.

The British bark "*Barracouta*" of Liverpool 381 tons register, commanded by Captain Thos Kemp, with a full compliment of hands and in every way fit for sea, left the port of Hakodadi, Japan, on the 6th of July last, with a cargo of Lumber and Seaweed for Messrs. BLAIN, TATE & Co. of Shanghai. During the voyage down the sea of Japan nothing extraordinary occurred and she was favoured by light winds and fair weather. The strait of Corea was passed on the 18th July. On Sunday the 19th she encountered a strong South easterly gale, and at one p.m. on that day, she was sailing under double reefed topsails on a S.W. by W. course, shipping much water on account of a heavy cross sea that prevailed. At 5 P.M. the main topmast stay-sail split and went to pieces. At 6.30 P.M the land of Quelpart Island was seen bearing N.W. by N. 15 to 20 miles distant. By 9.30 the gale had so much increased with heavy rain, that it was found requisite to take in the foresail; and half an hour afterwards, while the fore-topsail was being stowed, the fore-topmast staysail blew into ribbons. The vessel was then hove-to under close reefed main topsail and main spencer. At midnight the wind was S.S.E., the weather continuing the same, and the vessel shipping a great deal of water.

The decision of the Captain to lay to, had been come to for the ease of the vessel, for, having averaged on S.W. by W. and W.S.W. courses 7¼ knots since noon, when he had been in latitude 33° 17′ N. and longitude 127° 30′ E., moreover having sighted Quelpart at 6.30 P.M he judged himself well clear of the land, and at the time he hove-to he supposed the ships position to be latitude 32° 49′ and longitude 126° 7′. All this time however the vessel must have been under the influence of a strong current setting to the northward and eastward, which alone can account for the unfortunate occurence recorded in the words of the "log" of the 20th as follows:—

"1 A.M., Blowing terrific with heavy rain and cross sea; and still shipping a deal of water, and pitching and straining much.

"2.30 A.M., Gale taking off with heavy confused sea.

"3.20 A.M., Gale moderating fast. Saw something like land bearing N.E. Called all hands to make sail. Loosed the close reefed fore topsail and inner jib; set the jib, and was setting the fore-topsail, when breakers were seen close on the starboard bow. The ship then struck on a rock just awash. The vessel struck the rock three times very heavily, and then was drifted from the rock very fast. Sounded the pumps and found about 6 feet of water. All hands clearing away the boat: turned the boat over on the strong backs; sounded the pump and found the ship was rapidly filling with water. Launched the boat over the rail, and passed into her the master's wife and children. All hands then jumped into the boat; when moving the boat from the vessel's side found that the carpenter had turned back. Got the boat a little distance from the ship, called out for the carpenter to jump overboard and we would pick him up, receiving no answer kept the boat for the land, that is as nigh as the heavy cross sea and wind would allow. Boat shipping a deal of water, some hands bailing out the water, others rowing. After rowing about half an hour found that we could make no progress. Kept the boat away before the sea and rounded a bluff head of land. Found a place where there appeared less sea; two men there jumped overboard and swam on shore to pick a place for the boat to land. On the men landing pulled the boat to the place pointed out, by them. On mustering the crew after landing found the carpenter and Chinaman passenger missing. Part of the crew went toward a village; the other part and the master's wife and family following a short time after. Found that the natives would not allow us to enter their village, but marched us back a short distance, and then spread some mats for us to sit on, and gave us some mixture of rice and seeds, also some sea weed. After a little time they marched us back to the place where we had landed, whereon found that the natives had stolen the boat's rowlocks and a bucket. We all had to sit down surrounded by natives who would not allow us to move from the place pointed out for us to remain."

The greater part of the day (20 July) the party rested in the same position; surrounded by numbers of natives, and without any shelter from the scorching sun. About 3 P.M., a person of distinction arrived accompanied by a number of followers carrying flags, and with a band of music; he took possession of a small tent which had been erected. He appeared to be a sort of chief or governor, being dressed in fine white grass-cloth and wearing a kind of China mandarin's hat. He had not been long at rest before he caused summary punishment to be inflicted on several men, which was carried out by laying them on their stomachs on the ground stripping down their trousers, and bastinadoing their hinder parts with a wooden paddle. Captain Kemp and party subsequently witnessed this same species of punishment on several occasions, for the chief seemed to rule, if not with a rod of iron, with a wooden paddle. In one instance a man sent with a message did not run fast enough, and being called back, a few strokes of the paddle quickened his pace considerably after a second start. A large proportion of the people Capt. Kemp took to be convicts, as they were very poorly clad,—did not wear grass sandals and China stockings like the others, and were tattooed in a black streak on the inside of the ancle and lower part of the leg. It is presumed therefore that Quelpart is a convict station of the Coreans.

Towards evening the shipwrecked party was taken before the Chief, who endeavoured to hold communication with them by written Chinese characters, but these they could not decipher. He then caused some rice and water to be served, which the foreigners were obliged to partake of before him, after which they were sent back to sit on the grass, while he and his followers went to look at the boat. The Captain and Mate took this opportunity to ascend a hill to distinguish if anything could be seen of the vessel, but nothing save the royal-mast heads shewed above water. They discovered however a sort of flag flying on a small island which they at once concluded must be the carpenter and Chinaman. They then went to the boat with the intention of launching her, but the chief would not allow them, making signs that he would send a boat himself. The carpenter was ultimately brought to them, and it may be imagined they were glad of the meeting. The poor Chinaman however had been drowned. When the ship struck he was asleep, and the carpenter returned to rouse him after the boat with the ship's company left. These two held on to a capsized boat and drifted towards the shore, but the Chinaman's strength failed him before coming to the land, while the carpenter was unable to render him any assistance, having as much as he could do to prevent himself being washed away.

Before night the party was taken to a small but rough tent which had been prepared, where they were served with a mixture of rice and other grains, also a very small morsel of pork which seemed to be regarded as a great delicacy, and they were left to rest for the night with a watch set over them. Their observations during the day had shewn that the island was highly cultivated, in fact every available foot of ground was appropriated for this purpose, and there appeared no want of food such as it was. Cattle and horses were plentiful, and both appeared good strong animals. The Horse trappings seemed of an inferior description. There was no appearance of wood on that part of Quelpart. They observed Ear Shells (Japanese *Awabi*) of large size, strewn about the beach in immense quantities. Many of the people appeared affected with a kind of leprosy.

As soon as daylight appeared next morning, the 21st, the sailors made for the boat but were again forced back to the tents. At about 10 A.M the chief made his appearance preceded by music and flags in the same manner as the day previous, and went through another ceremony in administering justice, in the shape of castigation among his subjects; after which he accompanied the Captain and mate to the high land from which the vessel's mast-heads could be seen. The chief was at length prevailed on to allow a native boat to take some of the hands off to the wreck. The day was hot and sultry, and it may be imagined that sheltered only by a few grass mats from a scorching sun, constantly surrounded by a gang of inquisitive natives and open to their scrutiny, it must have been a most trying position for Mrs. and Miss Kemp and the children. Moreover they were but very slightly clad, having turned out in a great hurry in their night clothes when the vessel struck, and were not able to recover a single thing, the cabin floor being under water when they left it, and the ship sunk in less than ten minutes after she struck. The chief was some protection to the party, for when he was present the people were more orderly than at other times, when they were troublesome. As a safeguard, Miss Kemp passed off as the wife of the mate; and although it was imagined that the ultimate design of the chief was to carry off the females, which might account for some of his civility, yet there was no attempt made. In the evening the two mates and carpenter returned from the wreck, bringing with them the main royal and its yard, also a piece of mast, some rope, chain, and short pieces of wire stays. The people seemed to set much value on the wire, for a girl of about 15 years of age who was detected with some in her possession, was laid down upon the grass, close to the tent, stripped and flogged in the manner before mentioned; the old chief all the while laughing at her cries. From 8 P.M. till midnight there were continual arrivals of persons in the camp, and music was kept up during the greater part of the night.

On Wednesday the 22nd, a bullock was killed at daylight, the animal being skinned and the four quarters cut off before the entrails were let out. About 7 o'clock the party was visited by the chief and two other persons of distinction. They were younger men and appeared far more intelligent than the old man; seeming to understand the wants of the white people better, and expressing much sympathy for Mrs. Kemp's youngest child, which was very unwell. A very small fragment of beef was served out, cut into little morsels, as a relish for breakfast; the seaweed given each morning and evening having invariably been retained untouched. Cucumbers would appear to be valued highly, as one man dressed a little better than the rest gave three to the Captain, and motioned to him to put them out of sight. Some tools having been supplied by the chief, the day was employed in preparing for sea the boat in which the crew had come ashore; and sails were cut up to suit. The natives made an inventory of everything saved from the wreck; even the clothes and smaller articles about the persons of the Europeans were not forgotten, and notes made on each article, probably concerning its use. A print dressing gown worn by Miss Kemp, seemed especially to attract attention, as they did not appear to understand how the pattern could be put on. During the day, with the assistance of the natives, the boat in which the carpenter had drifted ashore was brought to the camp, from the place where it had stranded about two miles distant; and although much damaged, the carpenter held out hopes of being able to repair her in a few days, and this infused spirits into the party, for it was believed that the chief would be able to supply a compass, and then their intention was to try and reach Nagasaki. At night a guard of about two hundred armed men was placed around the camp.

Another day passed in much the same manner as the foregoing.

Friday the 24th, the fifth day on the island, hopes of being able to rescue themselves from their uncertain position being high, all hands turned out at break of day, and went to work with a will, some preparing sails for the boats, while others employed themselves splitting up pieces of hencoops and ladders which had washed ashore, to get at the nails for repairing the boats. About 6 A.M. one of the crew caught sight of a vessel in the offing, but so far off that it could not be made out of what rig or flag she was. They pointed her out to the native officers, and then, making a rush for the shore one of the boats was launched and the mate and five men pulled off in her. The excitement and anxious hope filling every breast of those left on shore may be imagined; nevertheless they continued at the work of repairing the boat, and some planks having been supplied, they were sawn up by natives, was appeared to know something of working wood and iron. About 2 P.M. the boat was seen returning with the vessel running in and approaching the land rapidly, and the mate soon came ashore with the welcome news that the Captain of the vessel would do all in his power in assisting the shipwrecked party, and in the event of bad weather he would wait three days. On her return, the boat had brought to assist in pulling, three of the crew of the *Nelly Merrill*—for such was the name of the vessel which providentially had drifted so near Quelpart. The chief caused these three men to be brought before him, and they had to bow to the ground and salaam him: in fact, everything was done to keep the natives in good humour, so that they might not put any obstacle in the way of the shipwrecked people getting off the island.

Captain Kemp thus describes the leaving of Quelpart—"After a little time, I told my wife and daughter to rise from the ground and make for the boat, but the old governor made sign for them to stop, and then we all went to the boat together, himself and people following. When we came there, they wished us to take every little piece of rope and chain away with us, but we left them with thankfulness and many good wishes for their kind treatment, and, as soon as we got the boat out of the surf, we gave three hearty cheers and pulled for the vessel which was laying to for us. I could see the natives standing on a hill watching us get on board. We arrived on board with little more than sufficient to cover our nakedness. We were ten days on board, and were treated by Captain Staples, his officers, and crew with the greatest kindness and attention."

It remains only to be said that the American three-masted schooner *Nelly Merrill* arrived at Hakodadi with the shipwrecked crew in safety on the 2nd August; when every attention was bestowed by the residents on the unfortunate ladies and children, and a subscription was raised for the help of the distressed crew.

The entire cause of the loss of the *Barracouta* appears to be the existence of a strong current setting to the North-East at Quelpart Island. The escape in the first instance to the shore with the loss of only one life, and afterwards the uncommon chance of a vessel being drifted so near the island, as to be the means of salvation to Europeans on an unfrequented island, amongst a semi-barbarous people, cannot be ascribed to anything under Providence. Captain Kemp speaks in the highest terms of the behavior of his crew, who were mostly English.

THE FUTAI'S REPLY TO THE CONSULS.

WE have been favored with a more elaborate translation of the above document, than that laid before our readers last Saturday. We therefore give it a place in our columns.

SHANGHAI, August 24th. 1863.

THE Taotai is instructed by His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner Li, to communicate the following despatch to the Consuls of the several Powers (being His Excellency's reply to the American Consul Mr Seward on the subject of Burgevine's arrest) and accordingly forwards this for the information of the honorable Consuls.

On the 22nd Instant, I received your communication to the effect that a notice has appeared in the newspapers, offering a reward for the capture of Burgevine, dead or alive—and further to the effect that I have forgotten the Treaty, and requesting me to withdraw the Proclamation; etc., etc.

In reply, I observe that Burgevine has been invested with Chinese official rank, and has been employed as a Military leader on behalf of the Chinese Government; and, having violated Chinese law, it is right that he should suffer the penalty attached by China to the crime. His case differs entirely from that of ordinary offenders of your honorable nation, who are to be handed over for punishment to their Consul. In fact, when foreigners become invested with Chinese official rank, and violate the laws within the limits of Chinese territory, by whom are they to be judged? The Treaty contains no provision whatever on this point. How, then, can it be said that I am oblivious of the Treaty?

Moreover, the crime commited by Burgevine is not one with which other offences can be brought in comparison. Having already received rank as a superior officer of the third grade, to strike an official and to disobey the orders of those in authority, are in themselves a crime beyond excuse; yet the Board of Foreign Affairs and myself, from regard for the feelings of your honorable nation, refrained from pressing the matter. Burgevine has now, however, audaciously passed over to join the rebels at Soochow, and appears as the foe alike of China, and of the forces of the several Powers engaged in the protection of Shanghai. Thus, Burgevine, having become one of the banditti, cannot be accounted as a citizen of your honorable nation; but if he still be accounted as such, it is certainly the Consul's duty to have restrained him betimes, and to have adopted measures of precaution. How is it that he has been allowed to join with the banditti? Furthermore, supposing that a Chinese subject were to become naturalized in your honorable country, and, after receiving marks of favour from the Government, were of a sudden to turn rebel—would no notice of him be taken by your honorable Government? or could China endeavour to shield him with protection?

The principles of reason are the same, whether in China or with foreign nations, and it is the Consul's duty to assist me in capturing Burgevine and bringing him to justice, in fulfilment of the obligations of amity and good-will. No principle exists which would justify his being suffered to join the rebels, or actually favoured with protection and support. As Governor, invested with supreme military authority in the Province of Kiang-su, I am doing no more than arresting a rebel within the limits of my jurisdiction, in taking measures, as at present, for the seizure of Burgevine

Your despatch itself asserts that the Consuls representing all the different Powers are agreed in saying that I as Governor am empowered to arrest Burgevine; and my proclamation was directed to no other end. Not a word is contained therein respecting any ulterior punishment. You appear to have attached a mistaken interpretation to the words "dead or alive," and to have supposed me desireous of inflicting the penalty of death. I now distinctly state in reply that the expression "dead or alive" contained in the Proclamation refers to the apprehension that, on Burgevine's capture, it cannot be certain that resistance will not be offered, and fire arms be used in the fray, resulting in Burgevine's death; whilst I should not on this account be justified in withdrawing the reward offered by Proclamation.

At the present moment, the Consuls of all the Treaty Powers are ready to assist me in protecting this place, in order that security may be afforded to the trade of all nations, and, in seizing Burgevine, I am actuated by no other motive than that of ensuring the safety of the country and of the respectable mercantile community—an undertaking which is surely one of complete humanity and justice.

Foreign nations are all thoroughly actuated by principles of reason, and there is assuredly no danger of their becoming estranged on this account. The Consul may therefore set his mind at rest. There is nothing extraordinary in the Proclamation, and it is needless, therefore, to withdraw it. The Consul is requested to take note hereof.

Tung-Chih 1st year 7th month, 21st day.

"*The Times*" *on Japan.*

What are we to do with Japan? We never produced any effect upon the Chinese Empire until we captured Canton and went to Pekin. So long as we only killed multitudes of the Chinese people and destroyed the cities on their coasts, we obtained nothing but treaties that were never intended to be observed, and concessions that were withdrawn so soon as our ships were out of sight. Asiatic despots are not much moved by misfortunes which fall only upon distant provinces; but when at last we reached the rulers, the whole aspect of the contest changed. The great moral Wall of China has now ceased to exist. The Tartar Government have become our best friends. They look to us and to our commerce as their surest source of revenue. They are guided by our counsels, and they trust in us to restore peace and security to the Empire. We are, with their full favour and concurrence, spreading ourselves throughout their mighty country, raising vast marts of European commerce in places which six years ago were only vaguely known by the reports of Jesuit missionaries; and we are opening a great commercial career with golden results for its immediate reward, and with prospects which seem to have no bounds. All this we have done, directly we found out the right way of setting about it, with very small cost of treasure and of human life either to the Chinese or to ourselves. The disintegration of an exclusive system which shut out one-third of the human race from religion and civilizations, has cost less to humanity than the occupation of some swamp in Tennessee, or any one of half a dozen abortive assaults upon a Mississippi fortress.

Japan is the Chinese problem over again, stated more simply, and applied to a much smaller subject. Here also we have a simple, ingenious, and traffic-loving people; hospitable to strangers, and curious as to the events that are happening beyond their own islands; emulative of foreign arts, and capable not only of imitating, but also of comprehending the wonders of Western civilization; and here also we have jealous and barbarian and cruel rulers, who think it their interest to shut out every influence but their own. All the phenomena that commonly arise from this state of things are naturally reproducing themselves. The Japanese suddenly found themselves invited by the Americans to come to terms of amity and intercourse; and as there was a strong probability, that if persuasion should fail, force would be put in action, the Americans were amused by a treaty. Then Lord Elgin fresh from his Chinese achievements, appeared in their capital, and again everything was politeness and concession. The Japanese difficulty at that time was Jeddo. The town residences of the Barons of Japan lay under the guns of the Western ships of war. Nothing could be refused to Ambassadors who had it in their power to capture at one cast of their net all the feudal lords of the Empire. So everything was promised at a time as far distant as possible. Trading ports were assigned with sufficient liberality, and the only difficulty interposed was the date of the execution of the stipulations. As soon as time had been gained, the next thing to be done was to take advantage of the interval. Gradually it was discovered that the great city of Jeddo was disappearing. The palaces of the nobles were chiefly valuable for what they contained, and the shells could be abandoned without too painful a sacrifice. Probably, if we were to go to Jeddo now, the Government would not be greatly intimidated even if we threatened to burn it down. In the same manner, as we are informed, preparations have been made to fortify the towns which, according to the terms of the treaty, are to be opened to commerce; proclamations have been issued instructing the leaders of the different bands how they are to act in union when the foreigners come; and we have now before us a terrific catalogue of 51 "Damios," each of whom has credit for a very considerable army and very large revenues, all duly tabulated, and amounting in the aggregate to more than a million of men. To these chieftains, so formidable upon paper, has been confided the charge of keeping sacred from the presence of the foreigner those ports which have been designated by the treaty. It is the old story of Elliot getting by treaty a right for Europeans to enter Canton, and Yeh levying "braves" to keep them out.

It is, no doubt, upon the strength of these preparations that the Japanese have committed those acts of treachery and cruelty upon our countrymen which have created so painful an interest in this country, and which have peremptorily challenged some strong measures on our part. In the early days of our intercourse, we fear there may have been instances of very objectionable conduct on the part of some of the representatives of the commercial houses, and the Japanese had good reason to complain that they were treated with insolence and dishonesty. These practices were recorded by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK at the time, and received their full comment here both from the Press and in Parliament. But these provocations, such as they were, had nothing whatever to do with the system of assassination deliberately adopted by the Japanese nobles. The names of Europeans who have been savagely murdered within the last two years would make a long list. The attack upon the British Embassy, in which Mr. Oliphant suffered so severely, was without a cause to explain it, or a circumstance to palliate it; and now the murder of Mr. Richardson and the attempt to murder the rest of the party can be accounted for by no other supposition than a foregone resolve to murder every European who may fall in the way of a Japanese chief. Of course, this cannot be allowed, and we must do something. There will be the usual number of wiseacres in England, who will tell us that if English men and women go abroad and get murdered, it is their business, and not ours; but, as this wise talk never had, and never will have, any influence upon our national action, we may take that part of the discussion as begun and finished, and come to the practical part of the question—what had we better do? What we are doing is to drift into a war with all the usual forms. Colonel Neale, the British Chargé d'Affaires, has sent an *ultimatum* to Jeddo—which, however, the British residents complain, has not been delivered with proper ceremony or by a sufficient force. Mr. Consul Winchester has issued a circular recommending all British subjects to take care of themselves, for that England and Japan will probably in a few days be at war. The French and English commanders upon the station are acting in concert, and there is little doubt that by this time the representatives of England and France and Holland have solemnly declared war against the Tycoon of Japan.

A Tycoon of Japan has probably rather less power than a Doge of Venice. If there be any truth in the little we suppose we know of the Government and society of Japan, the Tycoon is but a puppet in the hands of the armed chieftains who have their strongholds, their retainers, and their territorial possessions. These are the men who have adopted a policy of assassination, and this is the class which is guilty of the murder of our countrymen. Some of these "Damios," no doubt, having their dwellings upon the small islands, are approachable by our ships; and it has been said, we know not upon what authority, that such is the case of the "Damio" who is accused of being the actual instigator of the Richardson murder. If this should be so, the opportunity of punishing a murderer should, of course, not be let slip; but the only way of dealing with a Government of this nature is to convince every chieftain in the Empire that he is not secure from a visit from us if he give us the least cause of offence. We cannot well blockade a country where the hostile rulers desire nothing more anxiously than to have all communication cut off. We should not do much towards the correction of some island "Daimio" if we were to burn down a few seaport towns. It would be as if a gipsy should burn a house a Brighton to spite a Derbyshire Squire who had sent him to gaol for poaching in his woods. If we are to have a war with Japan,—and every one has seen for some time that it must come to a war,—the only humane and economical course is to make it short and decisive. Far be it from us to pretend to say by what method such a war is to be made short and decisive. We hope we have some public servants out there who are able to form an opinion upon this subject; and with an immense Indian army to draw upon, and with a large fleet in these seas, an operation equal to the necessity would seem to be neither difficult nor very costly. If, however, we are about to repeat our old Chinese mistakes of demonstrations on the coast, we are committed to a very long and a very expensive business.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Established 1860.
Offices 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
Chairman.—Henry Lewis, Esq., M.P.
Deputy Chairman.—A. D. de Pass, Esq., (of Messrs. de Pass and Sons.)
Directors.
Charles Bell, Esq., of Messrs. J. Thomson T. Bonar & Co.
Peter Bell, Esq., of Messrs. Scott, Bell & Co.
John Fleming, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Fleming & Co.
Samuel Harper, Esq., of Lloyds.
John Lubbock, Esq., F. R. S. of Messrs. Bobarts, Lubbock & Co.
J. Leonino, Esq., of Messrs. J. Leonino & Co.
S. Pinto Leile, Esq., of Messrs. P. Leile & Brothers.
William Mackinnon, Esq., of Messrs. W. Mackinnon & Co.
Thomas D. Neave, Esq., of Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.
Brice H. Pearse, Esq., of Messrs. Alexander Son & Co.
Albert Ricardo, Esq., of Messrs. A. & W. Ricardo.
William Rennie, Esq., of Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.
Major Usborne, Esq., of Messrs. Usborne & Son.
George Frederick Young, Esq., of Messrs. Young Son and Magnay.
Superintendent of the underwriting Department:
SAMUEL HARPER, Esq.
Underwriter:
H. K. RUTHERFORD, Esq.
Secretary:
ALFRED TOZER, Esq.
Agents:
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Bombay.—Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co.
Kurrachee.—Messrs. Fleming & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dow & Co.
Hongkong.—Messrs. Smith Kennedy & Co.
Melbourne.—Messrs. De Pass, Brothers & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—Messrs. De Pass, Spence & Co.

With reference to the above, the Undersigned have been appointed Agents to the Company, and are prepared to grant Policies at the current rates of premium, the claims upon which can be made payable at any of the above Ports.

(Signed) DOW & Co.
Agents for the Company.
26dc 58 Shanghai, 5th March, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Elice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Wrade Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Colonial Marine and Fire Insurance Society of Batavia.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary convictions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port of India, China, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai. 16th January. 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for* 3 *months*, and ¾ *per cent for* 6 *months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for Three months one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good, stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TO ARRIVE, OR FROM SHIPS-SIDE.

JAPANESE TIMBER AS UNDER:
800 pcs. Scantling, 13 & 14ft. long x 5½ in. sq.
2600 do. do do do x 6 do
600 do. do. do do. x 6 in. x 7 in.
2000 do. do. do. do. x 7 in. sq.
6000 Pine Boards, 12 ft. x 12 in x 1 in.
2000 do. 6 ft. x 12 in. x 1 in
2000 do. 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
2000 Cedar Boards, 6 ft. x 10 *a* 12 in. x ½ in.
300 pcls. Firewood.

For further particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 205 Shanghai, 22nd August, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's Anylitical Reader, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3 00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

Extract from the *Lancet*, February 4, 1854, and from Dr. Hassall's recent work on "Food and its Adulterations."—

"The samples of Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell were entirely free from COPPER."

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED Oilmen's Stores and Confectionery, may be had of every respectable dealer in India and the Colonies. Purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine articles as inferior preparations are often substituted.

C. & B. invite attention to the following.—

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies. Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste, Soyer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickle Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines, Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, and many other delicacies.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and for PHILLIPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES.

PURCHASERS DESIROUS of obtaining the genuine Manufactures of C. & B. should buy only from those dealers who may be fully relied upon, as many fraudulent Imitations of their goods are sold. In some instances labels resembling there are made use of, while in others empty jars and bottles bearing their labels are purchased, and filled with abominable mixtures.

It is well for the bottles and jars to be broken when empty, to prevent the latter fraud, but the only safeguard against the former is to be found in the character of the dealer. All articles from the Manufactory have on the Label the Address—

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
18no-63 Soho Square, London.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Tientsin, 12th *August*, 1863.

THE Undersigned, H. B. M. Acting Consul, hereby notifies that Four Lots of Ground in the British Settlement at this Port, will be sold by Public Auction, on or about the 15th September, 1863.

JOHN GIBSON,
Acting Consul.

Conditions of Sale.

1.—Each lot will be put up at the price mentioned in the accompanying list, and no bidding under that amount will be accepted.
2.—The highest bidder above the upset price will become the purchaser. Offers to be made in Mexican Dollars at the rate of 7.1.7 per Tael. No advance shall be made under $10 at a time.
3.—On a lot being knocked down to a purchaser he shall immediately sign an agreement to pay the whole of the purchase money, one-fourth to be payable at once as deposit, and the remaining three-fourths on the day the lease is tendered to the purchaser for his signature. The form of Lease can be seen at the Consulate every lawful day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M., and refusal to accept the terms of the lease, after the purchase has been made, will forfeit the deposit, and justify the immediate re-sale of the lot.
4.—If any error should creep into the particulars of sale, the same shall not annul the sale, but fair compensation shall be made by the one side to the other, the amount of compensation to be determined by arbitrators one to be appointed by H. B. M. Acting Consul, the other by the purchaser; these two, in case of disagreement, to nominate a third, whose decision shall be final.
5.—On the river frontage space must be left for a bund 60 feet wide clear of all obstructions.
6.—The expense incurred in constructing roads, bund, drains, lighting, paving, laying out of pleasure-ground, police, &c, may be levied by a Committee of the Renters of Land in the Settlement; and if no such Committee exist, then by H. B. M. Consul, for the benefit of the Community.
7.—Possession will be given at once.
8.—Upon failure to comply with any of the above conditions in any particular whatsoever, the deposit shall be forfeited, and H. B. M. Acting Consul will be at liberty without further notice to re-sell the lot.

List of Lots to be sold.

	Area now.	*Position.*	*Upset Price.*
Lot No. 1	8.629	Front	$ 684.66
" " 2	8 691	Front	" 687.14
" " 3	9 270	Back	" 384.08
" " 4	6.500	Back	" 287.33

5se 207

HOUSES & LAND.

BUSINESS PREMISES.

To be Let for a Term of Years, or for Sale.

A Large Dwelling House with Godown 114 x 54 feet, very centrally situated, entry on 1st July, 1864.

Also,

One double storied Godown, with Dwelling Rooms and servants offices, entry about the 1st October next. Apply to

C. THORNE,
Yuen-Fong-Hong.
tf 210 Shanghai August 28th, 1862.

TO LET.

THREE Large and Airy Rooms in one of the pleasantest situations on the Hon-que side. Can be let either single or together.

Apply to

HOWARD, ELLIS & Co.
5se 213 Shanghai, August 29th, 1863.

FOR SALE.

A Back Lot in British Concession at Kiukiang.

Apply to

RICHD. R. TYERS.
tf 117 Shanghai, 4th May 1863.

Astor House Hotel.

FOR SALE.

THE Good-will, business, Stock-in-trade, Furniture, &c., as it now stands, of the above well known Hotel. This establishment is well fitted up, to carry on business in first class style; as it has been newly furnished, and a spacious Billiard Room opened and done up in the best English manner, with Tables and all Appurtenances, made by Thurston & Co., London.

The accommodation for visitors is large and commodious, with Stables, Out-houses, Coach-houses, &c, and ample ground for additional buildings, if required.

The business of the Hotel is good; and the only reason the proprietor wishes to dispose of it, is in consequence of ill health, which necessitates his departure from Shanghai.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf 153 Shanghai, 20th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have this day removed to the premises lately occupied by the Commercial Bank of India, opposite the Trinity Church Compound.

FRAZAR & Co.
19se 211 Shanghai, August 29th, 1863.

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
26wks 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SHANGHAI PILOT ASSOCIATION.

Under the Patronage of Ship Masters and Merchants.

THE Association's Schooners *Garland* and *Mine*, Cruize off, and between Gutzlaff and the Amherst Rocks, bearing S.S.W. and N.N.E. from each other.

The above Schooners always to be found at the aforesaid bearings where Pilots can be obtained by Day or Night—except when all are on board of vessels, said Pilot Boats, go to anchor at *the Light Ship.*

Pilots for transporting Ships in harbour, or taking them to the sea, canal ways be obtained by applying at their Office opposite Messrs. Drake & Co.'s Godowns, next door to Messrs. Butler & Co.'s Shipping Office, Hong-que.

WILLIAM GRIFFIN,
Superintendent.
tf 41 Shanghai, 30 January, 1863.

NOTICE.

Hong-que Dispensary.

其生藥房 *Je-sang Yah-fang.*

Next to the American Consulate, Shanghai.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public, that they have *this day* opened a Dispensary under the above name and in charge of a competent Apothecary.

Prescriptions carefully prepared, and Orders for Medicine chests supplied at short notice.

They have always in Stock a good assortment of the best Drugs from England, and hope by their strict attention to their business, and by their moderate charges, to merit a share of Patronage of the Shanghai Community, as well as of Masters of Ships visiting this Port.

DE SOUZA & Co.
8se 195 Shanghai, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared, on receiving instructions, to Charter and load vessels at Newcastle, N.S.W., with the Coals of any of the local mines, for any ports in China.

Reimbursement is made by drawing at 30 or 60 days sight, at the current rate of Exchange ruling in Sydney, for bills on India, China, &c.

PROST KOHLER & Co.
21no 131 Newcastle, N.S.W., 25th Feb. 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal ot that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

E. C. KIRBY & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store Keepers, and Bakers, &c.

NINGPO.

E. C. KIRBY & Co., having been established at this Port two years, and now receiving their Consignments of Goods direct, are enabled to supply the community and the Shipping visiting Ningpo on such terms as will bear a favorable comparison with Shanghai and Hongkong, and trust to merit that share of patronage, so liberally bestowed on them hitherto.

They have on hand a good assortment of Ship Chandlery and Oilman's Stores, also Fancy goods of every description.

There is attached to the Store a Dispensary where prescriptions are carefully prepared and a large quantity of drugs always in stock.

tf 69 Ningpo, 12th March, 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. SHANGHAI AGENCY.

THE Bank buys and sell bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Foochow, and Hankow.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are kept, but no Interest is allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received at the following rates of Interest:—

If lodged for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 9 months certain 5 per cent per annum.

If lodged for 12 months certain 7 per cent per annum.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M; on Saturdays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M, after which times respectively, no business of any kind will be transacted.

H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
tf Shanghai, 1st August, 1861.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class Family Hotel, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

H. W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,

GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. Hall & Holtz's premises.

tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

BYRNE & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, AUCTIONEERS, MARINE SURVEYORS, AND PROPRIETORS OF CARGO-BOATS.

OFFICE AND GODOWN IN NANKIN ROAD.
near the Bund.
tf 15 Shanghai, 1st January, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew-hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,

Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.

The Bund, Hong-que,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,

D'Aguilar Street,
HONGKONG.
tf

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich, the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yew-kun.*
tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BY a resolution passed at a General Meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce held on the 16th March, it was re-constituted as a "General" Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber is therefore now open to the admission of Merchants and Mercantile firms of all nationalities.

WALTER PEARSON,
Secretary.
tf 106 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

THE Bank keeps open *Current Accounts* on which no Commission is charged and no interest paid.

Local Bills discounted and advances made on approved securities.

Fixed Deposits received at rates of Interest varying according to the term of Deposit.

The Bank grants Drafts on *The City Bank* and on the Head Office in London, buys and sells bills on London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore and Hongkong, and transacts all the customary business of Banking and Agency.

J. P. LYNILL,
Manager.
tf 94 Shanghai, April 14th, 1863.

EXCHANGE on San Francisco in Sums to suit.

Apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf 98 Shanghai, 16th April, 1863.

SAUCE.—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only Good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA & PERRINS,

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

10fe-64 24

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 28	Julia Ann	B. bark	493	Farr	Hongkong	Aug 19	Rice	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 28	Lüchow	Han. bg	188	Ulrich	do	.. 19	do	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 28	Asia	B. bark	303	Longman	Singapore	.. 4	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 28	Dove	Pru bk	130	Welland	Hakodadi	.. 2	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 28	Loodiana	B. ship	651	Moir	Liverpool	May 24	do	Trautmann and Co
.. 28	Palmira							
.. 28	Starling							
.. 28	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 28	Gerard	B. str.	410	Quirk	do	Aug 27		Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 28	Alida	Ha. bk		Hess	H'burg & H'kg			Oxford and Co
.. 29	Iona	B. ship	549	Thumber	Hongkong	.. 21	Rice	Order
.. 29	Viscount Canning	Sia. str		Shannon	do	.. 21	General	Oxford and Co
.. 29	Princess Royal	Pru. sh	1245	Watson	Calcutta	July 9	Rice	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 29	Bob Tail Nag	B. brig	170	Atkins	Amoy		Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 29	Orinoco	Ha. bg	202					H. Stubbendorff and Co
.. 30	Champion	A. ship	1023	Boyden	Singapore	Aug 9	Rice	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 30	Rattler [H M S				Nagasaki	.. 23		
.. 30	Fire Dart	A. str	228	Armstrong	Hankow	.. 27		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 31	Pluto	Chi. str			Ningpo			P. Conklin
.. 31	Fei-ma	B. str	121	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 31	Pootung	B. str.	83	Laity	Ningpo			Byrne and Co
.. 31	Express	B. str.	290	Castilla	Hankow	.. 28		Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 31	Peyang	A. str	827	Bryant	do	.. 28		Olyphant and Co
.. 31	Young England				C'cutta&S'pore			Johnson and Co
.. 31	Lord Macauly	B. ship	846	Care	Sydney	.. 9	Coals	Order
.. 31	Sarah Emma	B. ship	1097	Wingate	Calcutta		Rice	Hogg Brothers
Sept 1	Glorioso	Da. bg	266	Jepsen	Ningpo	.. 24	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Schwinge	Han. bg	164	Yonge	do	.. 29	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 1	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 1	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse	do			P. Conklin
.. 2	Shan-se	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Hankow	.. 31		Russell and Co
.. 2	Cormorant [H M S							
.. 2	Ringdove [H M S			Brown				
.. 2	Pekin [H I C M S			Burgoyne	Singapore			
.. 2	Fire Cracker	A. str.	1041	Pendleton	Hankow	.. 31	General	Lindsay and Co
.. 3	Che-kiang	A. str.		Armstrong	do	Sept 1	do	Russell and Co
.. 3	Manila [H M S				Tientsin	Aug 31		
.. 3	Antelope	B. str.	238	Gibbon	Ningpo			
.. 3	Yuh Shin							Jarvie, Thorburn & Co
.. 3	Henry Harbeck	A. ship	714	True	New York	Mar 25	Sundries	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED AT
Aug 28	Acmel	Da. bg	220	Preln	Chefoo	Sun., &c.	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 28	Flora McDonald	B. bark	319	Soloman	Newchwang	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 28	Bosphorus	Du. bk	274	Kruisenga	Nagasaki	do	Trautmann and Co
.. 28	Illawarra	B. str.	166	Toreckler			
.. 28	Asa Eldridge	A. ship	1178	Colman	Honolulu	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Sze-chuen	A. str.	547	McCombe	Hankow		Russell and Co
.. 28	Swatow	B. str	145	Lorn	Chefoo &T'tsin	Op., &c.	E. A. Reynolds
.. 28	Pootung	B. str.	183	Laity	Ningpo	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 28	Gharra	B. bark	501	Koeing	Kanagawa	Coals, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 29	Runnymede	B. ship	720	Rickaby	London	Cotton	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 29	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Buncombe	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 31	Belle	B. bark	267	Wayman	Chefoo	Sundries	Chapman, King and Co
.. 31	Pembroke	A. str	241	Spence	N'po, Fuchau	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 31	Willy	Bre. sch	120	Hagemann	Chefoo	Original	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 31	Amazone	Ha. bk	262	Nielsen	Fuchau	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 31	Gloucester	B. ship	526	Hiatt	Swatow	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 31	Kiang-se	A. str.	547	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 31	Ocean Eagle	A. ship	546	Chisam	Fuchau	Original	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 31	Fei ma	B. str	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 31	Viola	B. str.	654	Batty	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
Sept 1	Pootung	B. str.	83	Laity	Ningpo	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 1	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Thomas	do		Fletcher and Co
.. 1	Rona	B. str	475	Hutchinson	H'kow & Ports	Sun., &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 1	Egeria	B. ship	362	Mackay	Hakodadi	Coals, &c	Lindsay and Co
.. 1	Solent	B. ship	732	Passmore	London	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 1	Rattler [H M S						
.. 1	Monge [H I M						
.. 2	Amelia	B. schr	142	Vallintine	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 2	Gerard	B. str.	410	Quirk	Ningpo	Silk, &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 2	Dirigo	A. bark	608	Buckminster	Hongkong	Sundries	Olyphant and Co
.. 2	Fluella	B. ship	448	Murry	Newchwang	Op., &c.	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 2	Wild Dayrell	B. schr	153	Gardner	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	E. Lorey
.. 2	Jubilee	B. ship	760	Grant	London	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 2	Fortunana	Da. bk	250	Christian			Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. —	Island Queen	B. str.	129	Sutherland	T'tsin, Chefoo	Op., &c	F. R. Gamwell
.. —	Maggie McLean	B. bark	371	Stewart	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 3	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 3	Waratah	B. str.	257	Harris	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 3	Cordova	B. bark	521	McKenzie	Liverpool	Cotton	Frazar and Co
.. 3	Fire Dart	A. str.	228	Armstrong	Hankow	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. —	Costarika	Ha. bk	300	Niemeyer			Frazar and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
A. E. Vidal	Aug 25	Ha. bk	330	Rehe	Siemssen and Co		
Aden	Aug 21	B. str	507	Wilkinson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama	11th inst
Albrecht O'Swald	Aug 19	Ha. sh	668		Siemssen and Co		
Alerta	Aug 19	Da. bg	200		Russell and Co		
Alexandra	Aug 26	B. bark	347	Morris	Hogg Brothers		
Alice Tainter	Aug 24	B. bark	500	Bernley	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Alida	Aug 28	Ha. bk		Hess	Oxford and Co		
Allandale	July 15	B. bark	449	Gray	Birley, Worthington and Co	Liverpool	cld 4 inst
Amaranth	Aug 28	B. ship	670		A. R. Tilby and Co		
Amoy	Aug 12	B. bark	300	Dewar	Dow and Co		
Andes	Aug 20	A. ship	459	Spencer	Russell and Co		
Anna	Aug 21	Old. bk	262	Chulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anna	Aug 26	A. ship					
Anna Maria	Aug 8	B. bark	407	Macbeth	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Anna Maria		Da. bg		Jürgensen	Henry Drucker		
Antelope	Sept 3	B. str.	238	Gibbon			
Arcadine	Aug 20	Ha. sch	400	Niemeyer	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Areteguire	Aug 5	Du. bk	365	Senger	Siemssen and Co		
Ariadne	Aug 22				Wm. Pustau and Co		
Arlequin	Aug 12	Du. bk	356	Senger	Siemssen and Co	Newchwang	cld 29 ult
Asia	Aug 28	B. bark	303	Longman	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Auld Reekie	Aug 13	B. schr	192	Stanford	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo &T'tsin	cld 4 inst
Aunt Lizzie	July 6	B. ship		Hau	Johnson and Co		
Aurnswark	June 2	B. bark	225	Brigstock	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ballarat	Aug 19	B. ship	760		Fletcher and Co		
Balmacarra	July 24	B. bark	376	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Batavia	Aug 25	Ha. bk	376	Grell	Siemssen and Co		
Beemah	June 26	B. ship	887	Johnson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Belle	Aug 27	— schr					
Bentinck	Aug 22	B. ship	387	Thomas	Dow and Co		
Bob Tail Nag	Aug 29	B. brig	170	Atkins	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	cld 3 inst
Bosworth	Aug 19	B. ship	611		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Bunker Hill	June 1	A. str.	83	Benning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Calliop	Aug 13	A. schr	280	Taylor	Russell and Co		
Camilla	July 17	B. ship	508	Jeffrey	Dow and Co	Newchwang	cld 3 inst
Canton	July 30	B. bark	429	Leighton	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Carrington	Aug 2	A. ship	598	Watson	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	cld 29 ult
Castle	June 13	Sia. bk	337	Gottlip	A. R. Tilby and Co	Chefoo	cld 3 inst
Cath. Wilhelmine	July 8	Du. sh	881	Kluin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	cld 31 ult
Chalmers	Aug 21	B. ship	593	Bainter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Champion	Aug 30	A. ship	1023	Boyden	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Che-kiang	Sept 3	A. str.		Armstrong	Russell and Co	Hankow	8th inst
Childe Harold	July 19	B. ship	1036	Gunnion	Trautmann and Co		
Chinkiang							
Clarendon	July 31	B. ship	656	King	A. Ellissen and Co		
Clarissa Bird	July 3	A. ship		Bird	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Early
Claro Babuyan	Aug 21	B. bark	357	Errington	Frazar and Co	New York	Early
Cleopatra	Aug 24	B. schr	180	Young	Dow and Co		
Clio	Aug 18	B. schr	150	Armstrong	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Yokohama	Early
Clontarf	Apr 23	B. ship		Hutchison	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Concurrent	Aug 15	Da. bk	235	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Confucius	Aug 21	Bre. bk	288	Rascher	Siemssen and Co		
Confucius	Sept 1	Chi. str		Rowse	P. Conklin		
Constance	Aug 19	B. bark	317	Risden	A. Ellissen and Co	Newchwang	cld 3 inst
Cosmopolite	Aug 18	B. str.	559	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Crow	Aug 28	B. schr	320	Farrell	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	114	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co	*Tug*	
Delaware	Aug 20	A. bark	300	Gregg	Frazar and Co		
Der-West	Aug 14	Pru. sh			Engwat and Co		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Fulton	Frazar and Co		
Dove	Aug 28	Pru bk	280	Welland	Siemssen and Co		
Duck	Aug 21	B. schr	142	Aubin	Engwat and Co		
E. F. Willets	July 30	A. ship		William	Olyphant and Co		
Eagle	Aug 8						

MERCHANT VESSELS.—*Continued.*

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Eagle	Aug 22	B. ship					
Earl Grey	July 20	Ne. bk	540	Hanisch	T. Kroes and Co		
Edith	Aug 25	B. bark	386	Robertson	Order		
Elizabeth	Aug 24	Swe. bk	419	Tugsellins	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Emma		B. schr	110	West			
Emperor	Aug 22	B. str.	106	Todd	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Europe	Aug 24	Fr bk		Boutes	T. Kroes and Co		
Express	Aug 31	B. str.	290	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow	6th inst
Fairlight	Aug 13	B. ship	588	Rush	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Fairy	July 28	A. bark	600	Barrett	Olyphant and Co		
Falco	Aug 21	Swe. bk	412	Martinson	Oxford and Co		
Pei-loong	Aug 25	B. str.	760	Sargent	Fletcher and Co	Yokohama	cld 4 inst
Fenella	Aug 19	B. str	179	Hawes	Dallas, Pearson and Co		
Fire Cracker	Sept 2	A. str.	1041	Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	Hankow	Early
Pow Tsun	Aug 19	B. ship	1079	Coles	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Fraya	Aug 10	Ha. bk	492	Magor	Siemssen and Co		
Prinz Regent	Aug 19	Pru. bk	350	Fischer	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Fruiterer	Aug 10	A. bark	321	Dawes	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	5th inst
Fusi-Pama	June 1	— str.					
Gaston	Aug 20	Fr bk	280	La Belle	E. Eaton and Co		
Gauntlet	July 8	B. ship	713	Welsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co		
General Putnam	July 26	A. ship	1020	Babsen	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Georg Andreas	Aug 21	Da. bg	150	Ahrenholdt	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Georges	Aug 15	A. ship	291	Williams	H. Fogg and Co		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	466		Trautmann and Co		
Glencoe	Aug 26	A. brig	222	Morgan	Russell and Co		
Glorioso	Sept 1	Da. bg	266	Jepsen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Grosswater	Aug 13	B. bark	380	Conrad	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	
Guillaume	Aug 22	Bel. bg		Ketelsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Hamlet	Aug 22	A. bark			Siemssen and Co		
Havelock	July 10	B. bark	454	Cock	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Hellespont	Aug 24	B. str.	350	Mooney	Cowie and Co	Kanagawa	6th inst
Henry Brigham	July 31	A. ship	1065	Potter	Olyphant and Co		
Henry Harbeck	Sept 3	A. ship	714	True	Frazar and Co		
Hilda	Aug 26						
Hydaspes	Aug 7	B bark					
Iona	Aug 29	B. ship	549	Thumber	Order		
Independence	Aug 22	A. ship	827	Crowell	Frazar and Co		
Indus	Aug 21	B. bark	319	Lawrence	Dow and Co		
Ironsides	Aug 13	B. ship	898	Vaux	Frazar and Co		
Isabella Hamilton	Aug 15	B. bark	238	Kyall	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Jas. Vinicombe	July 28	B. ship	679	Bowell	A. Ellissen and Co		
James Miller	July 11	A. schr	470	Carbonett	Frazar and Co	Yokohama	To-day
Jane Leech	June 29	B. ship	916	Bingham	Dent and Co	Liverpool	Early
Janet Mitchell	July 16	B. ship		Branscombe	Oxford and Co	Fuchau	cld 4 inst
Japan	Aug 12	Pru sch	240	Schomberg	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Julia	July 26	B. bark		Bird	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Julia Ann	Aug 28	B. bark	493	Farr	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Kaffir Chief	Nov 16	B. bark	400	Harper	Cowie and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Kaihamba	Aug 17	B. bark	319		Birley, Worthington and Co		
Kiem-thay-hien	Aug 20	Ne. bk	285	Rayneart	T. Kroes and Co		
King Arthur	June 13	B. bark	699	Bramwell	Dow and Co	London	Early
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str.	160	Atwell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Lofins	Aug 8	B. bark					
Loodiana	Aug 28	B. ship	651	Moir	Trautmann and Co		
Loncon	June 5	B. str.		Oliver	Byrne and Co		
Lord Lyndhurst	Mar 30	B. ship	550	Abbott	Frazar and Co		
Lord Macauly	Aug 31	B ship	846	Care	Order		
Lorton	Aug 26	B. bark	518	Mollard	Alfred Wilkinson and Co	London	
Louisa	June 5	A. str.	80	Pearson	Master		
Lüchow	Aug 28	Han. bg	188	Ulrich	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Macduff	July 15	B. ship	1135	Osborn	Hogg Brothers		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Magnet	July 31	A. ship	705	King	Order		
Malvina Vidal	July 15	Ha. bk		Kessal	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mandarin	July 1	A. str.	134	Dolle	J. H. Wignall	Ningpo	cld 3 inst
Marion	Aug 13	B. ship	468	Taylor	Trautmann and Co		
Maria Phillippine	Aug 13	Ha. bk	126	Frey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	cld 2 inst
Martha Theresa	Aug 21	Ne. bk	212	Visser	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	594	Miller	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Mercara	July 13				Johnson and Co		
Mimosa	Aug 13	B. bark	409	Johnston	Dow and Co		
Mirage	Aug 19	B. ship	715	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Moneta	July 20	B. ship	612	Spear	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	7th inst
Mossamie	Aug 21	B. schr	440	Green	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	543	Spence	Harbor Master		
Niemen	July 7	B. str.	500	Knight	Dallas, Pearson and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262	Mather			
Ningpo	July 28	Ne. bk		Miner	T. Kroes and Co		
Niphon	Aug 11	B ship	592	Baker	Dow and Co		
Nonpareil	Aug 20	A. ship	1431	Smith	Augustine Heard and Co		
Northern Light	Feb 24	B. bark	1380	Hutchinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Ocean Queen	June 28	Sia. sh	521	Jensen	Order		
Oldenbarneveld	July 21	Ne. sh	572	Duwel	T. Kroes and Co		
Orinoco	Aug 29	Ha. bg	202		H. Stubbendorff and Co	Chefoo	Early
Osprey	Aug 20	B. ship	600	Andrews	Lindsay and Co		
Our Queen	Aug 24	B. bark	461	Eaves	Gilman and Co		
Padang Padjang	Aug 22	Ne. sh	600	Rebling	T. Kroes and Co		
Palma	Aug 20	Ha. bk	240	Schnehagen	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Palmerston	Aug 26	B. ship		Peters	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Palmira	Aug 28						
Paragon	Aug 1	Sia. sh	750		A. R. Tilby and Co		
Peep O'day	Aug 4	B. ship			Lindsay and Co		
Phantom		B. schr	38	Farnworth	Gunpowder Magazine		
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Pluto	Aug 31	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Pons Ælii	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Beadchold	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Poyang	Aug 31	A. str.	827	Bryant	Olyphant and Co	Hankow	cld 5 inst
Princess Royal	Aug 29	Pru. sh	1245	Watson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Queen of Nations	Aug 21	B. ship	846	Mitchell	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Rainbow	July 17	A. ship	550	Kelly	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rannee							
Reindeer	July 20	B. ship			Johnson and Co	London	Early
Rifle	Aug 21	B. bark	325	Elliott	Chapman, King and Co		
Rock City	July 12	B. ship	556	Whitehill	Trautmann and Co	London	Early
Rolla	July 7	B. brig	144	Martin	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Rover	Aug 24	A. bark	358	Hunt	Frazar and Co		
S. H. Ranson	Aug 20	B. bark	398	Chapman	W. R. Adamson and Co		
St. Louis		B. bark	551	Busck	Fletcher and Co	Chinkiang	cld 18 ult
Sagitta	Aug 21	Ne. bk	278	Bakker	T. Kroes and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22						
Sarah	Aug 3	A. bark	263	Van Nemes	H. Fogg and Co	Kanagawa	cld 4 inst
Sarah Emma	Aug 31	B. ship	1097	Wingate	Hogg Brothers		
Schwinge	Sept 1	Ham. bg	164	Yonge	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sea Bird	June 10	A. bark	333	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Queen	Aug 22	B. ship	377	Wharton	Engwat and Co		
Shan-se	Sept 2	A. str.	1066	Perkins	Russell and Co		
Siam	Aug 5	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson & Co	London	Early
Singapore	Aug 20	Bre. sch	278	Holjes	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Sir Harry Parkes	Aug 24	B. str.	541	Cuil	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hankow	cld 5 inst
Solway	July 15	B. ship	946	Duguid	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sophia	June 5	A. bark	340	Jacobs	Order		
Sophie	July 30	Ha. bk	300	Bulzan	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Newchwang	cld 4 inst
Sovereign of India	July 8	B. ship	773	Scott	Dent and Co	London	Early
Spirit of the Deep	Aug 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Spirit of the Sea	Aug 8	B bark	[illegible]	Maguire	Alfred Wilkinson and Co		
Star of Peace	Aug 20	B. bark	293	Eames	Chapman, King and Co		
Star of the North	Aug 22	B. ship	934	Patterson	A. Ellissen and Co		
Star Queen	Aug 13	B. ship	750	Eaves	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Stella	Aug 18	Ha. sh	150	Jensen	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Hongkong	cld 1 inst
Surat	Aug 19	B. ship	999	Fitzgerald	Dow and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Towing*	
Tchapeu	Aug 19	Fr bk	149	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Thomas S. Stowe	Aug 27	B. bark	486	Rice	Hogg Brothers		
Ting Hai	Aug 23	A. schr	114	Hyde	H. Drucker		
Troy	July 15	B. ship	730	Burrows	Dow and Co		
Una	Aug 20	B. brig	224	Pott	Johnson and Co		
Viscount Canning	Aug 29	Sia. str		Shannon	Oxford and Co		
Wan Loong Fei	June 23	B. str	45	Robb	Gen. Burnet and Co		
Weymouth	July 5	B. ship	829	Norris	Hogg Brothers	Fuchau	To-day
Whampoa	Sept 1	B. str.	115	Buncombe	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Wild Pigeon	Aug 13	B. ship	1090	Mayhew	Olyphant and Co		
Wild Rover	July 26	A. ship	1003	Crowell	Russell and Co		
Wilhelmina	Aug 13	Du. bk	480	Kerkhoven	T. Kroes and Co		
William Melhuish	Aug 13	B. ship	756	Duff	Holliday, Wise and Co		
William the IV.	Aug 15	B. str.	77	Robertson	A. Ellissen and Co		
Woodville	July 28	B. bark	361	Lawrence	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Young England	Aug 31				Johnson and Co		
Young Green	July 9	A. bark	450	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co		
Yuh Shin	Sept 3				Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		

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